## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a timing component extractor for a digital modulated signal, a frequency converting section 30 receives a complex baseband signal having a symbol rate fs and formed from an I signal and a Q signal, and converts frequency components  $\pm$ fs/2, which are present in the complex baseband signal as the data changes, to frequency components  $\pm$ fs/4. The I signal and Q signal of the complex baseband signal are then nonlinearly processed. In other words, multipliers 31, 32 square the I signal and the Q signal, respectively, and an adder 33 adds the respective results of the multipliers 31, 32. A BPF 34 extracts the frequency components  $\pm$ fs/2 from the output of the adder 33, and outputs the extracted frequency components  $\pm$ fs/2 as a timing signal. Accordingly, processing can be conducted at a sampling frequency which is twice the symbol rate fs. Moreover, timing extraction can be stably conducted without being affected by a carrier frequency offset.

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